

their language has passed to their conquerors. It became necessary to the latter from the spread of their dominion and from their closer intercourse with the peoples south of the Zambesi, on account of which, "without any intentional interference by the rulers, a common and easily understood language showed itself indispensable." Almost every village in New Guinea has its own language, and it is said that in New Britain people who live thirty miles apart cannot understand each other.¹

140. Pigeon dialects. The Germans find themselves at a disadvantage in dealing with aborigines because they have no dialect like pigeon English or the Coast Malay used by the Dutch.² Many examples are given, from the Baltic region, of peasant dialects made in sport by subjecting all words to the same modification.³ Our own children often do this to English in order to make a secret language.

141. How languages grow. What we see in these cases is that, if we suppose men to have joined in cooperative effort with only the sounds used by apes and monkeys, the requirement of their interests would push them on to develop languages such as

we
 now know. The isolating,
 agglutinative, incorporative,
 and inflec-
 tional languages can be put
 in a series according to the
 conven-
 ience and correctness of the
 logical processes which they
 embody
 and teach. The Semitic
 languages evidently teach a
 logic differ-
 ent from that of the Indo-
 European. It is a different
 way of
 thinking which is inculcated
 in each great family of
 languages.
 They represent stages in the
 evolution of thought or ways of
 think-
 ing. The instance is one of
 those which best show us
 how folk-
 ways are built up and how they
 are pulled down. The
 agglutination
 of words and forms sometimes
 seems like a steady building
 process;
 again, the process will not go
 forward at all. " In the
 agglutina-
 tive languages speech is berry
 jam. In the inflectional
 languages
 each word is like a soldier in
 his place with his outfit." *
 The
 " gooing" of a baby is a case
 of the poetic power in its
 blossom-
 ing exuberance. The
 accidental errors of
 pronunciation which
 are due to very slight
 individual variations in the
 form of the

¹ Ratzel, *Volkerkunde*, II, 230.

* *Am Urquell*, II, 22, 48.

² Krieger, *New Guinea*^ 208. *

Schultze, *Psychol. d.*

Naturvolktr^ 93,